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## Whole Man



## WARNINGS TO THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian:  
You will observe a subscription, and no doubt serve the cause of Southern rights, by publishing in your paper the following letter, which was taken from a late number of the Richmond Enquirer, and contains matter of deep and abiding interest to every Southern citizen.—  
It is a possible theory North Carolinians who voted the Federal Whig Ticket last August, can read these letters and still think with shame and mortification at having thus aided in placing his native State under the edict of the Hartford Convention Federalism and Abolitionism combined! And will not all Republicans who own that they are in August, after seeing the progress they have brought on their good old State, stare forward like patriots in November, and admit in wailing woe? I maintain has not seized upon them, they certainly will.

The letter of Mr. Dallas was written to John Willis, Esq., a member of the late Democratic Convention at Charlottesville, Va., and by that gentleman published:

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1840.

"DEAR SIR: Your introductory letter of the 13th inst., with the introductory one from Mr. J. B. Smith, reached me some days ago, and I have impatiently waited for a moment of leisure to reply to it.

"The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Charlottesville, on the 9th of September, will exercise a strong influence upon the public opinion of Virginia, and may be felt throughout the whole South. Indeed they must be regarded, at the present time, with great interest in all parts of the country. The politics, the measures, and the sentiments of your Commonwealth, when forcibly and distinctly enunciated, are habitually and carefully respected every where.

"The Southern and Central Democracy find it impossible to imagine that, in a contest such as the one now going on, they are in danger of being defeated by Virginia. They have struggled vigorously, for many years, to repress and subdue, not the Federal doctrine of '98 alone, but, with them, the new fanaticism, whose aim, however disguised, cannot be accomplished without subverting the constitutional rights and domestic institutions of the slaveholding States. Until that fanaticism allied itself to the relics of Federalism, it was kept powerless. Virginia must have imperceptibly undergone an inexplicable revolution of character, if she consents to embrace, in combination, two principles, which, singly, she has uniformly denounced and repudiated.

"It is perfectly well known here, that the nomination of General Harrison, at Harrisburg, was dictated by the dictatorial violence and inflated passions of the Abolitionists. They do not perhaps comprehend the whole of the Opposition; but they are selling cabal, its master spirit, and the Presidential candidate is notoriously their nominee. They exulted, publicly and privately, in their success. They are, in all directions, eager, indefatigable and controlling directors of his canvass. They regard him as their cunningly selected representative, in whose elevation they foresee, and not the immediate attainment of their destructive purpose, certainly its rapid advancement. They deem the battle theirs, and anticipate reaping the only substantial harvest which a victory can yield.

"Although it might be unjust to say that every Whig is an Abolitionist, by direction or indirection, it is obviously not unjust to say that every Whig is willing to incur the risk and responsibility of countenancing and encouraging them. The mass of Northern and Central Whigs are far from hostile to their principles and projects—and the few of them who disclaim now, would hasten to send in their assent, were Harrison elected, or would cease to have the slightest influence. As on all similar occasions, the practical effect would be, to place the policy, the power, and the patronage of the successful combination in the hands of its most zealous and least scrupulous fraction. Every Whig would feel that Abolition had chalked out the road to triumph—that Abolition had furnished the efficient partisans—that Abolition had filled the ballot boxes—and that Abolition was entitled to fair treatment and toleration. The day which ascertained Gen. Harrison to be the President elect, would not close without a proclamation for an Abolition jubilee.

"I am not unwilling to believe that many of the Southern Whigs cordially hate Abolition—although I cannot help suspecting that some of them would like to see raging its threatened storms, in the delusive hope of attaining, amid the general confusion, some personal distinction—clear it is, that their party spirit is too strong for their patriotism; or they do not know the friend with whom they have made a compact; or they are foolishly enough to take to their bosom a serpent (nursed by Northern blasts) whose fangs have been specially prepared to strike deep into their own system. Surely they cannot vainly imagine that, by associating and campaigning with Abolition, they may check it more effectually than by openly encountering it as an enemy. If they think to curb, guide, soothe, or tame it, in the hour and amid the spoils of victory, their ignorance of its real nature, of its delirious fanaticism, is as childish as treacherous.

"It should be recollected that the Northern and Central Democrats have maintained the fight against Abolition for years, actuated solely by a high and honorable sense of constitutional obligation, and an attachment to their Southern brethren. Its ascendancy could do them no harm. Its virus is not poison on their palate. However unpatriotic and ungenerous it certainly would be, they might facilitate their local politics and tranquillize their local feuds, by disclaiming all concern in the question, by permitting, like a neutral, the invader to pass unopposed through their territory; and by leaving to domestic servitude its own defence. Such a course, I freely admit, would be a dereliction of public duty. But then, my dear sir, if Southern Democrats allow themselves to be cozened and captivated into welcoming and comforting this very foe, whose progress to their regions we have steadily impeded; if, at the crisis of its pernicious career, we discover that, so far from seizing the occasion to unite in extinguishing it, the slaveholding States abandon our long-tried friendship and co-operation, to achieve a measure which lifts Abolition from the dust, and seats it at the right hand of power, what are we to do? What can we be expected to do? For my own part—a very humble one—I am ready for unremitting and uncompromising war against a principle, whose more enunciation in this country sounds in my ears like a tocsin to rebellion and treason to the Constitution. But I do not think that our knowledge of human nature warrants us in anticipating, under the circumstances I have supposed, a like resolution to be generally and permanently evinced. In fact, I do not think that the election of Gen. Harrison, if achieved with the aid of a single leading slaveholding Commonwealth, could fail to demoralize the existing league against Abolition, leaving it to range in the Eastern and Middle States unopposed, if not constantly recruiting.

"Entertaining these impressions, you may well imagine my gratification, on receiving your assurance that noble old Virginia, though deceived and misled for a season, had speedily rallied, and being convinced of 'the unity between the Whig and Abolition parties,' would sustain the good cause by a majority of at least five thousand. My information justifies a confident expectation of the same enlightened patriotism, from New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and even North Carolina—not have I yet seen or heard, in any one slaveholding State, a substantial cause to apprehend a different result. In Pennsylvania, the general election takes place on the 30th of October, and the electoral on the 13th of the same month. I shall be surprised if we do not give to Mr. Van Buren a majority exceeding twenty thousand. Of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, our friends send us accounts which relieve us from every apprehension.

I am, dear sir, respectfully and truly, your obt. servt.  
GEORGE M. DALLAS.  
JOHN WILLIS, Esq.

The following letter is from a distinguished gentleman of Connecticut to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and the statements therein made of the doings of the Federal Convention at Hartford, are fully corroborated by the Democratic papers of that city: Z.

HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1840.

"You will receive herewith a Circular Letter to the Abolitionists of Connecticut. It was printed at the office of the 'Connecticut Current,' of which paper Theodore D. Wright, Secretary of the celebrated Hartford Convention, is the Editor, and is the acknowledged organ of the Harrison party in Connecticut.

"The circular explains itself. A few weeks since some of the Abolitionists began to have religious scruples about supporting a candidate capable of such duplicity and equivocation as was proved on Gen. Harrison, by his own letters. They therefore issued an extra, advising their friends not to vote for either of the two candidates for the Presidency. They did not propose supporting a third candidate or make out an electoral ticket of their own, but merely recommended that their friends should not go to the polls.

"Although this movement was confined to only a few, and was not an emanation from the political Abolitionists, you can scarcely conceive the dismay and consternation of the Federalists. They immediately set to work to reconcile their stubborn men; but as well might the whole conclave of cardinals have undertaken to convince John Calvin that he was wrong in not acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope. The more Federalists urged Harrison's 'peculiar circumstances,' the more obstinate and determined were these fanatics. Under these circumstances, the Federalists struck out another course. They issued the circular address which I send you, and which, I would here remark, was got up by Mr. Melvin Copeland, an active, noisy Abolitionist—one of the three gentlemen composing the 'Whig State Central Committee' of this State, and who was last year elected a member of the Legislature from this place, on Abolition and Whig ground. This address is sent out under the sanction of eighteen Abolitionists, whose names you will see in the Hartford Times.

"I perceive there are some efforts made at the South to create an impression that the Whigs and Abolitionists are not identified. This document will furnish them with pretty conclusive testimony on that subject. Were the Abolitionists to abandon the Whigs, or dissolve the connection, the Whigs could not make a stand in any State in the Union save Kentucky, and North Carolina and Indiana. We do not wish them to unite with us; but if they will abandon Harrison, he cannot get a vote in New England or New York. The Harrison party is dependent entirely on Abolition votes. Poor North Carolina has been persuaded by her Stanlys, and Rayners, and Moreheads, to desert the tenets of her Macon, and all the principles she ever supported, to co-operate with the Abolitionists and Hartford Conventionists of New England.

"The Whig State Convention met in this city on the 8th instant, and nominated an Electoral ticket. After that nomination was made, the address 'to the Abolitionists of Connecticut'—a copy of which I send you—was distributed among the members, and copies given them to circulate throughout the State. No other address was adopted or sent out from their Convention.

"One of the Whig Electors, nominated on the 8th, Philip Pearl, is President of the Windham Abolition Society, and Vice President of the State Anti Slavery Society. He is one of the most distinguished and most active Abolitionists in Connecticut, deserted the Democratic party with whom he formerly acted, because we would not become Abolitionists, and with others situated like him, made common cause with the Whigs against us in 1838, and contributed to our defeat. He is now supporting Harrison, because he favored the Abolition cause—is a candidate for Harrison Elector, and with Southern Whigs, opposing the Administration. Such are the men and the means which our opponents are using. The South have more at stake in this contest than any portion of the Union. From the Delaware to the farthest sources of the Red River—from the Florida Key to the Upper Missouri, there ought not, in this great struggle, to be a divided opinion. They shall not err because they have not opportunities to be rightly informed. The evidences of impending danger are thick around them. Their old and faithful friends, the Democrats of the North, are struggling in their cause, while the South itself is slumbering—or worse, as in North Carolina, are placing magazines of powder in their own habitation."

Whig Abolitionism.—Morton McMichael, the candidate of the Harrisonites, against Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq., in the Third District of Pennsylvania, has avowed himself an Abolitionist in hopes of securing a portion of that vote at the election to-morrow. The following is his letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the question proposed by you, "as a Committee appointed by a meeting of citizens," whether I am "in favor of such alteration of the Constitution and Laws of the United States and of this State as shall, in the manner most consistent with justice and sound policy, release the people of the Commonwealth from all participation in holding human beings in slavery," I beg to state that I am in favor of such alteration.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your fellow citizen,  
MORTON McMICHAEL.

Whig Precepts.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania of the 10th instant says, that a Harrisonite in that city, who has a flag flying from house in his yard, "No reduction of wages," not long since reduced the wages of the poor women in his employ, taking off twenty per cent. from the recompense of those who were hardly able to live at the highest price.—New York Standard.

"Father, is Mr. Webster the great Go liar?"  
"Some say so, my son, but some think Rice is."

## EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

The past and present Administrations have saved the people over \$2,000,000 in reducing their taxes, which the people would have had to pay, and as much more, if the British Whigs had been in power.

The Federal editors keep stereotyped in their papers, in many instances, the ATROCIOUS LIE, that under Mr. Van Buren's Administration the expenses of Government have increased from thirteen millions to thirty-nine millions. Our Democratic friends should bear in mind, therefore, the following facts:

"1st. The expenses of Government, for the year 1830, instead of thirty-nine millions, as stated by the Opposition, were only thirteen millions three hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred dollars and eighteen cents! This appears from an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is undoubtedly correct.

"2d. Taking into consideration the advancement of the Republic in resources, wealth, population, &c., for the last twelve years, the expenses of Government have actually been less since Gen. Jackson's election than they were before! This has been repeatedly shown in Congress by the friends of the Administration; and the Federalists have never been able to disprove it.

"3d. The President and the heads of Departments have no right to use a dollar of the public money until it has been first appropriated by Congress—and the Federal party in Congress has always been the Party of Extravagance, and the Democratic Party, the Party of Economy! This has been shown, again and again, by reference to the records of Congress themselves!

"4th. In three years of this Administration, a retrenchment of some twelve millions has been made in the public expenditures—and in his last message, President Van Buren recommended a further reduction of five millions.

"5th. Gen. Jackson, by his veto on the Maysville Road bill, saved a hundred millions of dollars to the people; and by adopting his policy on the subject of Internal Improvements, the present Democratic Administration has prevented a ruinous tide of public extravagance!

"6th. The taxes removed by the people amounted in 1831 to \$3,728,000, in 1832 to \$7,300,000, in 1833 to \$19,789,000, in 1834 to \$24,445,000, in 1835 to \$26,453,000, in 1836 to \$25,688,000, making in those years \$117,407,000 of taxes taken off, which added to the taxes saved, would be two hundred and seventeen millions four hundred thousand dollars saved to the people under Democratic Administrations.

"7th. In the last four years, the reduction on taxes was larger than the whole receipts under Mr. Adams' administration."

## \$450 BRIDE!

The Whiggery have a ship, now in the State House yard in this city, which, we learn, is to be given to the County that gives the largest increased Whig vote over that for Governor in August last. This is another "Whig" trap for the gulls. A friend, who knows, informs us that this "Whig" humbug, now converted into a bribe, cost between four and five hundred dollars. The candidates for the bribe are those Counties only that were represented here at the late "Whig" caucus—mis-called a "Convention."—Richmond Standard.

Infamous!—The following cold blooded paragraph is from the Eastern Star, a violent Federal sheet lately established in Limerick, Maine:

"Served him Right.—Robert Bradford, an old slaveholding farmer near Nashville, was stabbed and instantly killed, on the 16th instant, by one of his slaves. He was preparing at the time to correct him for having left home, without leave, the week before. The slave made good his escape." See the Eastern Star printed at Limerick, September 25, 1840.

Pass it round, that the sober citizens of our country may see a specimen of the madness of that party who are now seeking to overthrow the Government.

Pass it round, for the edification of the Southern allies of this Northern Whig!

Pass it round, though as Americans we blush to own that we have in our country a party so vile as to support the miscreant who will thus openly rejoice at the murder of a fellow citizen.

Eastern Argus.

General Harrison a Hero.—The Boston Post thus sums up Harrison's claims to be called a hero. "The last war, declared June 18, 1812. The first movement of General Harrison with the North-west Army was in May, 1812. He resigned and went home, May 11, 1813; just one year in service. The war continued in fact, till January 8, 1815, though the treaty was signed at Ghent, December 4, 1814. The severest struggle and nearly all the grand victories were after Harrison resigned.

"Thus General Harrison was one year in the war and then left his country to a struggle on, in her darkest hour, for one year and eight months, while he, as Major Ben. Russell said of him in his Confession in 1813, 'had left the army for the comforts of the settled country.' What a hero and patriot!"

"The ladies can't endure loco loco matches." Prentice.

No great wonder, Mr. P., for they remind them of the blue lights, the abomination of the fair sex. Surely, Mr. P., we all dislike to have unpleasant reminiscences brought up.—N. York Standard.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.

Sickness in the Country.—We regret to hear of the prevalence of sickness extensively through the country Parishes. Many persons who deserted the City for the sake of their health have suffered seriously by a change of location. In Mississippi and Alabama States also, we understand the ravages of disease were quite alarming; and the names of several citizens of New Orleans are mentioned among the victims. Had the transient population of our city remained here, this summer, they would no doubt have consorted their health as well as their interest. New Orleans has been as free from pestilence this season as the granite mountains of New Hampshire, and there is every prospect of the continuance of the same exemption till the appearance of winter.—Bulletin.

## A CARD.

THE Rev. Mr. SCHECK'S School will open on Monday, the 18th instant, (for the present) in the house opposite the dwelling of Mr. Horace H. Beard. [Salisbury, Oct. 10, 1840.]

## MILITARY.

FOR SALE.—A Military Coat, nearly as good as new, Epaulette, Sword, (silver gilt), Belt, Sash, Cap and Feather. Apply at this Office. [Salisbury, N. C., October 9, 1840.]



## WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, OCTOBER 23, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Election the 12th of November.

- |               |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st District. | GEORGE BOWER, of Ashe county.    |
| 2nd "         | DRURY DOBBINS, of Rutherford.    |
| 3rd "         | HENRY FULLENWIDER, of Lincoln.   |
| 4th "         | BURTON CRAIG, of Rowan.          |
| 5th "         | LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell.      |
| 6th "         | RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham.   |
| 7th "         | LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cumberland. |
| 8th "         | JOHN BERRY, of Granville.        |
| 9th "         | JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson.    |
| 10th "        | WILL: P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin.  |
| 11th "        | ALEX: W. MEBANE, of Bertie.      |
| 12th "        | CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan.   |
| 13th "        | WILL: L. KENNEDY, of Beaufort.   |
| 14th "        |                                  |
| 15th "        | WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newhanover.  |

## DEMOCRATIC Electoral Tickets!!

WE will furnish to our friends in any part of the State, any number of Democratic Electoral Tickets—charging for them only \$2 per thousand. Orders should be sent immediately. Carolinian Office, Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1840.

The September and October numbers of the Southern Literary Messenger, under one cover, have been some days on our table, but less agreeable engagements than an examination of their contents, have prevented us from doing more than glance over them. We observe, in looking through our exchanges, that the numbers are noticed as being of a character fully to sustain the high reputation of the work.—Some of the pieces of poetry and tales are commended as being unusually attractive.

## The Elections.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

If we were skilled in the clap-trap flourishes, the Whiggery shouts, and extatic rejoicings of the Federal Whig boasters, we might fill a column, as they do on like occasions, with exclamations, and notes of admiration for the returns we have so far from Pennsylvania. They show a most brilliant and overwhelming triumph of the Democracy over the combined forces of Federalism, Abolition and Bank influence. They indicate that the noble and incorruptible Keystone State has been true as steel to her old principles—unmoved by the arts, and humbuggery of the gold spoon, and vain party, and undeluded by the bribery of British gold, or Bank influence at home. She has again come forward with her mighty arm, to the rescue of the Constitution, as in times past. All the returns show the Democratic vote undiminished. But the most unexpected and triumphant result, is the election of Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate, to Congress in the 3rd District of Philadelphia, over his Federal Bank opponent, which is gain of one member in Congress. And that too by the tremendous majority of over twelve hundred votes! This is the district of the "great regulator," its immediate field of operations, aided by all its subordinate forces, and foreign gold. What a glorious triumph of the people! They have boarded the monstrous swindling monopoly, with all its machinery, in its very den, and have put it down. This is victory indeed! The people of this district, and of the whole glorious Keystone State, deserve the praise and thanks of the Democracy throughout the Union. Well and nobly have they redeemed their pledges, and rebuked the boasting insolence of the Federal party, who have even presumed to claim her vote for their mock hero and certificate candidate. Pennsylvania was true to the Constitution, and gave her vote for Mr. Jefferson in the dark period of the "reign of terror." She has again come to the rescue, and will again blast the hopes of Federalism, by giving her vote to Martin Van Buren in 1840.

### GEORGIA.

The election for Members of Congress in this State has resulted on otherwise than as we apprehended, in the success of the Federal ticket—by the small majority, however, of 3,914 votes. The Federal papers, which bring us the returns, claim a majority in the State Legislature of from twenty to thirty, not exactly ascertained. This result should by no means be considered as a test vote on the Presidential Election, or as even probable evidence that the State will go for Harrison in November. In Georgia, heretofore, the contest has been between the old State Rights and Union parties. On the Federal Ticket this year, were the names of several former prominent State Rights men;—this would carry the support of many of the old State Rights party, as it doubtless has, to the Federal ticket. We cannot believe that such will be the case, when these State Rights men are called upon to cast their vote in the Presidential election; when the contest will be on principle, and they will have to decide between Harrison, the old black-cockade Bank Federalist, nominated by Abolition influence—and Van Buren, the candidate of the Democratic anti monopoly party. They surely cannot so far forget their former principles and professions, as blindly to follow the lead of recreant State Rights men, who preferred place to principle. Unless the old State Rights troupe party do go for the candidate of the Abolitionists, Tariffites, and Bank men, Georgia will yet give her vote for the Democratic Republican Party in November, and we are not without reasonable hope that she will.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State is, of course, where she should be, in the contest for principle. Although the Federal party have not presumed to claim her vote for old

"Tip"sy, they have pretended to believe and assert that she would not vote at all. From the tone of her papers, we have no reason to think that her firm adherence to principle, and principle alone, will be manifest in the coming election by casting her vote for the Republican candidate. Federalism can gain no footing in the Palmetto State, and all the efforts of "Mr. Preston of Virginia," and his followers, cannot avail to effect any such division in the Legislature. We have reasons of the late elections from but a few Districts, there the only strong holds of hard ciderism in the State.—In Richland, where Mr. Preston resides, the contest was closely, and from the papers we should say, warmly conducted;—on counting out the votes at Columbia, 17 more votes than voters were found in the box, says the Carolinian, making a tie between the highest Whig and Republican candidates, the judges being unable to decide, the matter was referred to the Legislature. In the Greenville, Thompson's former District, a division and lack of organization on the part of the Republican party has caused their defeat, by a minority. The Paulist Messenger says:

"The election in this District has resulted in the choice of a Harrison member of Congress, a Harrison Senator, and six Harrison representatives out of seven. We are not surprised at the issue. Two years ago the opponents of the Sub-Treasury elected their candidate for Congress by about a thousand majority. Now they have succeeded by one hundred and forty votes, against two candidates; and the poll shows a majority in the Congressional District of 300 and seventy-six for the Democratic State Rights ticket. To our political friends, we have only to express our regret that the Federalists, and hope that we may be able to use our opponents of a large majority, that they made less, as we are informed, giving 500 and even a thousand votes. They may well exclaim, 'another such victory and we are done.'"

Partial returns from New Jersey are favorable to the success of the Federal ticket, as also, reports from Ohio.

## FROM THE WASHINGTON GLOBE OF SEPTEMBER 12.

### ELECTIONS.

It is among the miracles of the recent elections in the Federal States, that while the Democratic party has shown increased strength in every one of them, Federalism has contrived to make that which should have ensured its defeat, only a circumstance to render its success more marvellous. In Indiana the Democratic party beat Harrison's majority of 1836; and yet Whiggery multiplied its partisans so wonderfully as not only to overcome a vote which would have defeated the great majority which Harrison formerly obtained there, but to overcome it only by 400 votes less than its first majority of 8,000. In Maryland, the Democratic party has run up several thousands beyond the vote given before for Mr. Van Buren; and yet this increased vote in a State not populating, but sending out population, and which should therefore have trampled upon the Federal vote, has had the effect only of increasing it. Grayson, the Democratic Governor, was elected by a less vote than that given for his friends in the late election, and yet this immense gain of the Democratic party, annihilating Harrison's majority of 1836, has only reduced the majority of his friends at the late election about 1700 votes. So, too, the Democratic party has gained upon its greatest foe in Georgia, which has heretofore secured success; and yet the Federal party has manufactured an extraordinary vote, beyond all precedent in any of the States, even when successful. In New York, the Democrats have not full returns, but it will be found that the Democratic strength of that State, which probably has its greatest but not its most solid majority of 1,000; and still the Federalists claim a majority and run above it by about 500. This State are not bringing in, but rather sending out, population.

It is clear, then, from the information lately received, that the Democratic vote has been increased, but greatly increased, in all the States which, at the last Presidential election, gave Republican majorities. The official returns of Vermont show an increase of vote by the Democracy of 800 votes, as compared with 1836, and yet the Federal majority of 3,354 last year, has increased this year to 10,793. Is there not reason to suspect some legendary aid in producing results so extraordinary in Opposition States, especially when we revert to the recent elections in Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, and Pennsylvania, where the Democrats have increased its vote of about the ratio which it has increased in the other States, but where Federalism has not been able to perform its miracle of adding a vast excess of suffrages beyond the number which the increased population of the States renders possible by fair means.

The worst phantasm of the late elections as yet presented, shows increased majorities in all the Democratic States that have voted, with the exception of North Carolina and Maine—the latter of which is still Democratic by a reduced majority. The loss of North Carolina, in the Presidential election, (which we still hope may be averted,) will, we confidently believe, be made good by South Carolina and Tennessee, which were not with us at the last election. These States, if Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York maintain the position they held in the last Presidential election, which results in other Democratic States induce us to think they will do, make sure the election of Mr. VAN BUREN, by a majority of twenty-eight votes.

### A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.

Let it be remembered, that at the last session of Congress, the Federal party had a majority on all the Committees, whose duty it is to investigate the expenditures of the different Departments of Government;—and after all the ranting and clamor of that pestilent disturber Wise, and his fellow-villifiers of the Administration, concerning extravagance, corruption and waste of the public money,—these Committees found nothing to complain of, detected no abuses to reform, and no extravagance to be corrected.

This is the result of Federal investigation, when the party had full power to examine. The people remember their charges against the Government—all proven to be wholly false. Are they yet to be believed in their continued abuse and misrepresentation? Honest men will admit that they do not.

Notable Discrepancies in 1839 and 1840.—That Gen. Harrison is a great "hero," instead of an "old granny," as it was currently reported twelve months ago;—that the same old gentlemen is a distinguished statesman, fit for President;—instead of "weak, incompetent, and unfit to serve under any administration," as he was pronounced some time since by good "Whig" authority.



"The gathering on the fifth is an occasion on which every Whig in the State should be present."

Mr. McCrehead, to Raleigh Committee.

For what? To celebrate the Battle of the Thames, where Gen. Harrison took command of the reserve, a mile and a half in the rear, and where Col. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, fought and conquered the British and Indians?

We are unable sufficiently to express our regret that the North Carolina Whiggies had not the pleasure of welcoming this new disciple of Democracy, this "Jeffersonian Republican," Daniel Webster, to their coon skin show at Raleigh. Without

The history of the present violent contest cannot furnish a more ridiculous, degrading, and contemptible picture of the Federal "available" than is, by his own men now. What deprecate the ludicrous efforts it must have required for the thing, and others *ad generis*, in the South, to allow this bitter pill administered by Abolition leaders! Bear him:

But in Gen. Lee's name, what is Gen. Harrison that he should be President of the United States? A Hero! Another Hero!!! Pity that Lord Byron had not thought to put him on the list! A Hero!!!! Well, we are to see safety again under the arm of a military

dirty tale, of a man of color, and a white man, who are both men of color, who dared not come out themselves. All! No, Ned, you are certainly the most untruthful and smug-looking fellow I ever saw in North Carolina, a fellow who would do your worst, whoever they were, and a person to all suspicion.

Your last paper contains more of the same pitifully reckless lying of which you have yet been guilty:—and now, let me pause to give you your just due, in saying that you are undoubtedly the greatest and most successful liar Ned I have ever known. You say in this number:—“Charles Fisher, who has been twice elected in the state of Maryland, has an undoubted right to call us cowards.” This I quote. Ned, to show you

lived and for sale by the Subscribers  
**ORRIS & BUCKER, Agents.**  
 Messrs. Orris & Buckner, in General, N. C., are  
 the Agents for the same.  
 P. K. See advertisement—April 4, '70. 11

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**BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.**

This image shows a vertical strip of a black and white photograph. The left side of the strip is heavily textured with a grainy, speckled appearance, resembling film grain or a close-up of a rough surface. The right side of the strip is a solid, dark black area, creating a sharp contrast with the textured left side.



## Footstall Department.

"LIVE ORIENT SEASIDE AT RANDON STRUVE."

### "I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS."

(BY WILLIAM G. CARR.)

When, with a calm, observant eye,  
We gaze on all this earth can give,  
And mark its transient blossoms die,  
And feel its mysteries signify:  
Oh, who can long desire to stay  
Where all is change from joy to grief—  
Where love and wealth and power decay,  
Like Autumn's melancholy leaf?

Who, when the gorgeous spell is gone,  
That gives his young existence cheer—  
When life's beguiling wing hath flown,  
And darkness bids the atmosphere—  
Who then would journey dimly on,  
Amidst a dull and plodding throng,  
Which like a stream from tempests grown,  
Rolls thick and turbid along?

What reck it upon vanished years  
That sweep like eagle's pinions by,  
With changeful round of smiles and tears,  
To cast pale memory's mournful eye?  
Oh, can it bring again the bloom  
To youth's resplendent coronal,  
Or can it rend the clouded tomb,  
And wake the slumberer 'neath its pall?

It is in vain—it is in vain,  
For earth's ephemeral joys to live:  
Its treasures darken into pain—  
Its flowers, once dead, can ne'er revive!  
From the old and varied past  
One lesson only we glean—  
That joy is far too dear to last—  
That sorrow clouds its brightest scene!

Life! 'tis a waste, where storm and gloom  
Are gathering up from memory's cell—  
Where years the wide inmate tomb,  
And force disease darkly dwell:  
Oh, then, why should the spirit cling  
To this cold and dull domain;  
Since life hath but one golden spring—  
One hour—that ne'er returns again!

Why should we love to linger here,  
Where countless dreams are only known—  
When Faith with vision calm and clear,  
Can glance to God's eternal throne?  
Far, rather, let the fetters break  
Which keep us from that brighter shore,  
Where saints their endless anthems wake,  
And cowering cares are felt no more!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Brother Jonathan.

Well, Monsieur, a little French street musician,  
Charged Michael Farrell with breaking his organ,  
And threatening to do terrible things to himself.  
Michael, it seems, was enjoying himself with some  
vandalism at the house where little Walter put up,  
and the attack on his organ grew out of a political  
dispute.

"Do you say he beat yourself, as well as broke  
your organ?" inquired his worship.

"No, Monsieur, by gar, he no beat me avec  
him deus hands—he called me von villan, von  
coquin, von vig, an von dam log cabin, until he  
very roof of de house vent ring, ding, vit him bla-  
phemy."

"And then, I suppose, he broke your organ,"  
remarked the court.

"Oui Monsieur; but you shall hear. Monsieur  
Farrell and treacherous shenlemen were drinking  
an singing an making themselves all so merry as  
de cricket on de fanges, ven I say, shenlemen, I  
call give you von little tune on my organ. 'Bon  
bon, say Monsieur Farrell, so I play dem de  
Hymn de Marseilles. 'Now you will play Paddy  
Cary,' say Monsieur Farrell. 'Dat is not von of  
de tunes of my organ,' say I. 'Mon Dieu,' say  
he, 'I call not care voder your dam organ knows  
de tune or not, you call play him.' Vell den he  
shouted Monsieur Cary to teach him to mine or-  
gan, but ven I tell him by gar, sar, dat will not  
make him play de music dat is not in him, he  
called me von dam frog eating Frenchman, and  
say dat mine organ had not been de de Harrison  
and de Hard Cider song in him; an den, sacra  
Dieu, he took him out of mine han, play de tunes  
tout a coup, faster den von horse can gallop, and  
enun broke three strings and threw him de floor  
as dough my organ was only von dam vig block,  
or piece of firewood."

"Will you let me tell your honor the whole  
story, your honor," said Farrell.

"And the court having consented, Michael gave  
his version of the affair as follows:

"Me an Barney Haugen an two others, was  
discoerin on polities, when me neighbor comes  
up, and sez he, 'Boys, my be y'es id like to  
have a tune,' sez he. 'Be all usine,' sez I;  
'but let it be a demagogue tune, wid plenty of  
liberty in it,' sez I. 'An sez wid that he begun—  
but me jewel, he struck up de ould demagogue  
tune that de cow died of."

"Ha, ha! mon dieu, Monsieur Farrell," inter-  
rupted the musician; "by gar he was not de tune  
de dam cow die of, but de hymn de Marseilles, by  
gar."

"Hymn or de devil you must main," continued  
Michael, "for by the powers I could turn a bet-  
ter and a livelier tune out of a gristlestone. And  
so," sez I, "an let it be Paddy Cary." "I can't  
play Paddy Cary at all," sez he, "Musha this,"  
sez I, "it is settin up for a musician you are, an  
can't play Paddy Cary?" So wid that your honor,  
I whistled it for him—but the turris stubbornness  
of the thief had such a fast bow, or him, that he  
wouldn't even try to give us a bar of it. 'May  
be thin,' sez I, to compromise the matter, 'you'll  
give us Tattler John Walsh.' 'I don't play that  
neither,' sez he. 'O be the Lord,' sez I, 'it  
must be either an Orangeman or a British Whig  
you are; and so,' say I, to try him further,  
'can you play God save the King?' 'I can be  
jubbers,' sez he, 'mate.' And wid that, conside-  
ration to me your honor, if he didn't insult me by  
strikin up the tune of the enemy as if it was bread  
and butter to him. 'Stop you thraytor of the  
world,' sez I, 'or I'll be the death of you.' An  
so he stopt, your honor—an then I undertook to  
oblige him by seeing if I couldn't knock a decent  
tune out of his organ myself; but the thing was  
so ould and rotten that it broke in me hands. And  
that's what he makes all the fuss about."

"And quite sufficient it is too," answered the  
court.

"Yis, but your honor, I forgot wan thing," added  
Michael, which was the worst of wan. We ax'd  
him to take a drop or brandy wid us. 'I don't  
go brandy,' sez he. 'What will it be, then?' sez  
I. 'Cider,' sez he, 'I'll take a glass of Hard  
Cider!' An or coorse that confirmed us in our bad  
opinions, for what betwene his demagogue hymn,  
and his God save the King, an his hard cider, we  
knew to the conclusion that he could be no great  
thing, an thought it was no more our duty to have  
a little bit wid him."

Court—You must pay the complainant for the in-  
jury you did his organ, or I'll commit you; how  
much will it cost you to have it repaired, Vandre?  
"Deux dollars, Monsieur—an von day dat I

tall have earn no money with make deus dollars  
an von dollars, an dat an four dollars, Monsieur."

"No, only three, Walter."

"O be jubbers, that's the way a Frenchman al-  
ways counts—for the best of them ad steal the  
gold of a piece of gingerbread!" exclaimed Far-  
rell. "But any, your honor, sure you have the  
heart to make me pay ould parley some three dol-  
lars widout allowin me something for the insult or  
playin' God save the King in a room full of dem-  
ocrats."

"Not a cent," replied the court.

"No, nor regard or the hard cider either," added  
Farrell.

"No, nor touching the tune the cow died of,"  
said his worship.

"Bon, bon, Monsieur," exclaimed the little  
Frenchman.

"The devil bone you, an' break every bone in  
your body," retorted Michael.

And then the prisoner endeavored to palaver the  
court into the notion of reducing the fine, but with-  
out effect, so that at length he had to hand over  
the whole amount, and left the office, wishing all  
sorts of evil things to fall on the head of the de-  
voted musician.

A good one.—The following sentiment was given  
at a recent Democratic celebration in Delaware  
county, New York, by Alexander Allen, a revolu-  
tionary soldier and brother to Elisha Allen:

"The Whig party of 1840:—Ring-struck and  
speckled. In '98 they were the black cockade and  
supported the cursed 'gag law,' lied about Jefferson,  
and fought against Democracy. In 1812, they  
aided the British red-coats, and groned over our  
splendid victories; and now by shouting 'log cab-  
ins' and hard cider,' they are trying to elect a  
candidate without principles, and who, as far as I  
can learn, always had the 'cannon fever' when he  
went into action."

We find the following questions and answers in  
one of our exchanges:

What was the purport of the alien laws?  
To drive all foreigners from the country.

What was the purport of the edition laws?  
To punish men for taking part against the offi-  
cers of the Government.

Who approved of the alien and edition laws?  
John Adams, an old Federalist and modern Whig.

Who appointed General Harrison to office?  
This same old Federalist and modern Whig,  
John Adams.

What is General Harrison?  
The candidate of the ancient Federalists and  
modern Whigs for President.

Splendid Stock of Fresh Groceries, &c.,  
JUST RECEIVED AT THE  
**SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.**

**MR. ROUCHE**  
ANNOUNCES to his customers, friends and the  
public in general, that he is now receiving  
from the Charleston market, a large and fresh  
supply of articles in his line of business—among  
which will be found,

All kinds of Fresh Cakes;  
All kinds of Wines and Liquors;  
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses,  
Wholesale or Retail;

Oranges; and every other article in the groce-  
ry line ever brought to this market.

Mr. R. invites all wishing articles in his line to  
give him a call.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1840.

**Second and Last Call.**  
MR. ROUCHE now gives notice, that such  
notes and accounts as were due him previous  
to the last Superior Court, must be paid immediately,  
will be put out for collection. Necessity compels  
him to adopt this course.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1840.

**Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills**  
AND  
**PHENIX BITTERS.**

THE high celebrity which these excellent Me-  
dicines have acquired, in curing almost every  
disease to which the human frame is liable, is a  
matter familiar with almost every intelligent per-  
son. They became known by their fruits—their  
good works have testified for them—they did not  
thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and  
Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains,  
Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Head-  
aches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Ap-  
pearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick-  
ness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every  
kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in  
all general Derangements of Health, these MEDI-  
CINES have invariably proved a certain and  
speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to  
the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial  
will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BIT-  
TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the es-  
timation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. M.  
B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway,  
New-York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the  
face simile of John Moffat's signature.

THE LIFE PILLS are sold in bot-  
tles of 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, accord-  
ing to the size; and the Phenix Bitters in bottles,  
at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by  
CRESS & BOGER, of Salisbury.

**SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.**  
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An  
interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S  
MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic  
Guide to Health—containing accurate information  
concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the  
most approved remedies—by W. M. B. MOFFAT."

Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 10, 1840.

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber having removed to the country,  
has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent,  
for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury.  
Col. B. may be found at all times at the Brandon  
Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are in-  
vited to call and make settlement immediately.

W. M. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances  
could induce me to make this urgent call upon my  
friends for settlement.

Salisbury, Aug. 29, 1840.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C.,  
on the 1st day of October, 1840.

Ames, Robert  
Albright, W. W.  
Alexander, Col. W. J.  
Agar, Mrs. Sarah  
Anderson, Mrs. S. D.

Bradshaw, Miss Martha  
Brown, Moses  
Brammer, W. B.  
Brown, Denny (a servant)  
Byrd, Lewis  
Beard, Sam'l. G.  
Baker, David  
Barnes, A. R.

Blackwell, Benjamin  
Briggs, John  
Brown, Mrs. Nelly  
Bullock, Walter A.  
Barnes, James, Esq.  
Boyd, Charles  
Bisshar, Conrad

Cinder, John  
Conkling, George H.  
Cotton, Jacob  
Callaway, Sam'l. H.  
Crawford, Calvin  
Cable, Alfred W.  
Craig, Mrs. Susan J.  
Cones, Henry  
Cowan, James or Benj.  
Canup, Dr. John

Downard, Henry  
Downard, Timothy  
Ellison, Sam'l.  
Ellis, John

Ford, R. W.  
Farrell, Laton  
Fletcher, Henry  
Foster, John  
Foster, Miss Sally B.  
Freese, John  
Friley, John  
Fellard, Thomas  
Fulton, Lodge

Goodman, George  
Gilliam, William (3)  
Green, Elizabeth  
Green, Howard  
Gamer, John  
Groat, Rev. J. (2)  
Gant, Alexander

Haider, P.  
Hall, Joseph  
Heath, Miss Lucinda  
Hendrix, David  
Hornbarrow, Dan'l.  
Hayne, Paul H.  
Holenworth, Alexander  
Hall, Henry

Harris, Henry J.  
Hodge, Jesse  
Howard, Matthew  
Hall, Elvira  
Harris, W. G.

I. & J.  
Lariell, Benjamin  
Joey, Peter  
Jacobs, Lewis  
James, Eliza  
Johnson, Lisleton  
Johnson, Mrs. Martha  
Jacobs, Philip  
Johnson, Joseph R.

Kerr, Dr. John  
Kelly, Miss Nelly  
Kern, John  
Krieger, Peter  
Kluttz, George

Lancee, Elizabeth  
Oct. 9, 1840.

**List of Letters**  
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C.,  
on the 1st day of October, 1840.

Honeycut, Andrew  
Harris, Wm. S.  
Harris, E. R.

K. & L.  
Krimminger, Abner  
Karcher, Adam P.  
Littleton, Thomas  
Sec. Stokes Lodge.

N. P. & D.  
Newell, Geo. W. William  
Pharr, Miss Sarah  
Russell, Jane  
Rodgers, Mrs. Margaret

Stogner, George  
Stough, Martin  
Squash, Miss Sally  
T. & W.

Todd, Thomas  
White, James  
THOMAS S. HENDERSON, P. M.  
Oct. 9, 1840.

**List of Letters**  
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C.,  
on the 1st day of October, 1840.

Beck, Henry  
Bartie, John E.  
Billings, Benjamin  
Cole, William C.  
Cox, James

Crouse, Andrew  
Craver, Michael  
Foust, Leonard  
Gobbie, Frederick  
Hunt, John

Hendrick, George  
Hendrick, James  
Johnson, James  
Jones, Elizabeth  
Kosler, Peter

Kenney, David S.  
Long, Matthias  
Yontz, John  
October 10, 1840.

**Prospectus for the Extra Globe.**  
This paper will be published until the Presidential  
Election in November, 1840, with one number after-  
ward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus  
of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons  
subscribing immediately, whose names and money are  
received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will  
receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy \$1 Twelve copies \$10  
Six copies \$1 Twenty-five copies \$20  
and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will con-  
tribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Pro-  
spectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him,  
postage paid, or through postmasters, who are autho-  
rized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank  
letters written by themselves, enclosing money for news-  
paper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where  
a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they  
are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.  
No paper will be sent unless the money be actually  
received.

**BLANKS,**  
Of every description, for sale at this Office.

## PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Com-  
mission Business, for the Sale and Shipment  
of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of  
Produce, free of Storage, for commission of 2 1/2  
per cent., where the articles are without limits;—  
when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New  
York or Charleston, making liberal cash advances  
for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on the cash ad-  
vanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

**Groceries,**  
With a mixed Stock of other Goods.

All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Whole-  
sale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive  
acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of  
North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal  
patronage.

CHERRY, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840.

## ROWAN HOTEL.

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
HAVING purchased that well known and long  
established public house, (known by the name  
of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Sa-  
lisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public  
generally, that the same is now open for the recep-  
tion of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the  
best of the market and surrounding country affords.

His Stables spacious and beautifully supplied  
with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and  
attentive Outlets.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exor-  
tion on his part shall be wanting, to give general  
satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.  
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

## To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Pub-  
lic, that they are still engaged in carrying on

**A TANNERY,**  
At their old stand in Rowan county, near China  
Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter  
themselves that, with their long experience at the  
business, and devoting to it their unremitting per-  
sonal attention, together with their late improve-  
ment in their system of Tanning, to be able to  
manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on  
as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and su-  
perior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they  
are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash,  
or on time to punctual dealers.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Bladders, Bel-  
lows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—vary-  
ing according to size.

They invite all persons wishing to purchase  
Leather, to call and examine their stock before  
purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.  
Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840.

## CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has  
commenced making  
Cabinets, in the village of  
**LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.**

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work  
in his line of business in a very superior style, as  
regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on  
lower terms than is afforded by any other estab-  
lishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and  
promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scalloping and Plank taken in exchange  
for work.

NATHAN PARKS.  
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

## CHEAPER THAN EVER!

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**  
An Appeal to the true Democracy!

ON the 1st of August next, a new series of the Po-  
litical Reformer will be commenced. It will be  
forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, work-  
ing at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five  
Cents each, postage paid. The price of the copies for  
One Dollar—twenty five copies for Five Dollars—  
fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive cir-  
culation which the Reformer has already received, en-  
ables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap  
rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the  
pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to  
the old Republican landmarks of our political faith,  
with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in  
endeavoring to disburse the public mind of the mon-  
strous perversions of our political opponents, and in  
presenting to the calm, unbiassed judgment of the  
people, those saving truths which alone can main-  
tain us in our upward and onward career of national  
glory.

The Reformer will steadily and bravely advocate  
the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presi-  
dency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the  
imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in  
nomination for that high office by the Federal and  
Whig party. The unparalleled low price at which it  
is proposed to be published, will enable all those whose  
means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our  
Democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their  
exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will  
please hand to their Postmaster, with the request that  
he should forward them to Washington City, or Port-  
smouth, Va., to Theophilus Fisk, Editor and Proprietor.

July, 1840.

## Valuable Land

FOR  
**Sale.**

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Board, Jr., a  
TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the  
town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres.  
There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which  
about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good  
flush branch running through it.—The remainder  
of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to  
purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my  
absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.  
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

## Just received and receiving

A large stock of  
**MEDICINES,**  
Brushes, Glass-  
ware, INSTRU-  
ments, Candles, Fresh  
Fishes, Tobacco,  
Paste Boards, WRITING AND WRAPPING  
PAPER, also, a large supply of

**Wines and Spirits,** (for Medical use.)  
which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices  
to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
Salisbury, June 19, 1840.

## Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cot-  
ton Factory, would inform the public that they  
have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale  
and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, con-  
sisting of various numbers.—The superior qual-  
ities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are  
so well tested and known as to need no recom-  
mendation from us.—Those wishing to pur-  
chase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.  
April 24, 1840.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN ROCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

## THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his  
former stand, to his new buildings on the public  
square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will con-  
tinue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached a  
which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the  
Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The sub-  
scriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions,  
to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Ta-  
ble, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner  
the country will afford, and his servants are faith-  
ful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839.

## To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for  
Mills, by which a mill will do much better than  
with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed  
as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any man-  
ner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as al-  
ways to preserve its balance, and of course there is no  
rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water  
will do at least one-third more business, and the meal  
of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles,  
may obtain one or more, by making application, (with-  
in a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie  
Co., N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed  
\$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle  
in successful operation: Col. W. F. Kelly, Tins. Fos-  
ter, Decker Hall, and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County;  
Charles Griffith of Rockingham; John D. Denson,  
and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are high-  
ly pleased with its performance.

October 25, 1839.

## BRICK MASONRY.